

of the Lot of Ground, ad-
 (subscriber to take place this day,
 House, is postponed till TUES-
 one o'clock, at the same place.
 John Dunlap, Trustee.

T RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,
 A Muscatel Raisins
 A Olives, in bottles of superior
 Anchovies } quality.
 ALSO,

Come assortment of Fancy Orange,
 ney Paper do. containing Look-
 ing Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with
 some handsome Pocket Books,
 of first quality Rouge—for sale,
 Matthew Eakin.

Who has for Sale,
 Lemons, in boxes—and
 fresh Oranges.

31aw1m

the Mutual Insurance

Company.

ire on Goods and Furniture.

ral meeting of the members of the

Insurance Company, against Fire

Furniture in the State of Virginia,

ment, at the General Office of

the city of Richmond, February

M. Cull was elected President.

H. Judith,

el Pointer,

b Fackler,

Greenhow,

est Birches, Director for the dis-

trict of Petersburg.

am Vaughan, do. Norfolk.

est Walker, do. Fredericksburg.

uel Craig, do. Alexandria.

am Douglas, do. Winchester.

b Swoop, do. Staunton.

ITZWILSON, Principal Agents

es, Calher General.

the proceedings of the General

Meeting.

scribe, or member, of this Com-

after withdraw his insurance, in

whole by giving notice, in writing,

and acknowledged personally be-

CEIPAL AGENT, or duly attested

under the hand of a magistrate and

one quota, if one or more quotas

able by him, at that time, and he

ard be exonerated from any further

mands for losses incurred after (un-

when the said written notice shall

with the PRINCIPAL AGENT, and

al, but not from any payment, or

count of losses incurred before un-

when such notice shall have been

efore mentioned, and his insurance

ncipal Agent to give him a certi-

ge."

D. That the President and Direc-

ore to suspend, for the present, the

ore than one quota and to give no

rdingly, to their agents and attor-

oe care that their instructions shall

recovery of one quota, under no

y already be given to members in

n, also, That on the payment of

erson paying may have the benefit

ce."

ing is an extract from the record

ings of the Board of Directors.

p, That no person shall be com-

to pay, either the quota which be-

on the first day of October, eight

and four, or that which became

the first day of October, eighteen

five, except such as were, to

d purposes, insured before the first

d, in Norfolk, on 23d day of Fe-

a hundred and four—that is, those

ir premiums previously to the first

H. FITZWILSON, P. Agent.

law 3w

NOTICE.

iber will rent the house on Fairfax

ir Duke street, lately occupied by

J. H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. J. H.

ome person has reported that the

fur back rents, the following cer-

Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the

ctor of the lot) who leased the

to me on an annual ground rent

here is no truth in the said

Stephen Cooke.

oy acknowledge, to have received

due on a lot, in the town of

Fairfax street, leased of me by

Cooke, up to the 31 day of Febru-

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

1805. (Dec. 10.)

PRINTED DAILY

SAUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1806.

[No. 1554.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
 WILL BE SOLD,
 At the Vendue-Store,
 Corner of Prince and Water streets,
 A Variety of DRY GOODS,
 GROCERIES, &c.

(Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

Postponement.

The sale of the Lot of Ground, advertised by the subscriber to take place this day, at the Coffee-House, is postponed till TUESDAY next, at one o'clock, at the same place.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 15.

I want to hire a man who understands something of both Farming and Gardening.

R. T. HOOE.

March 17.

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thomas Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee

March 5

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS OF GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—and immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee-house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the Mine Tract.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawcett's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town. The outer Gale of a WATCH. A pair of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
 Bennett's patent Cords,
 Do. Waistcoatings,
 Silks, Molekins, Flor-
 rentines,
 Imperial, clouded and
 white Marcellines,
 Toiletries, Swandowns,
 Flannels, rose Blankets,
 Coatings, Plains,
 Kerseys, Halfsticks,
 Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
 Cotton and Silk Ho-
 siery,
 Irish & Flanders Sheet-
 ings,
 4 & 5 Irish Linens,
 Shirting Cotton,
 Long Lams,
 Linen Cambricks,
 Diaphties, Cambric do.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New York, as a Foreman. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 19.

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipt Can-

dles, of a superior quality.

20 barrels New England Rum,

Landing from schooner FAVORITE, Capt. HALE,

from BOSTON, and for sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

March 12.

I have received from Madras,

(Via New York

9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Gingham,
 Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the sale,

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,

750 pair of Morocco Shoes,

20 tons Plaster, and

20 frails of Figs.

March 5.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.

1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper
 20 chests Souchong Tea
 24 hogheads best Surinam Molasses
 50 barrels Beef.

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

March 6.

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Finken Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Logat Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVERSEED,
 For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

JAMES BACON,

A first GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
 Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong.

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Buffeloes,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-

mijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to Robert T. Hooe & Co. will be exposed

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[Mr. J. Randolph's speech continued.]

But the gentleman has told you that we ought to go to war, if for nothing else, for the fur trade. Now sir, the people on whose support he seems to calculate, follow (let me tell him) a better business, and let me add that whilst men are happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry, there is little danger of their being induced to go 16 or 1700 miles in pursuit of beavers, racoons, or opossums; much less of going to war for the privilege. They are better employed where they are. This trade, sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have exhausted every resource of industry at home; bowed down by taxation and wretchedness. Let them, in God's name, if they please, follow the fur trade. They may, for me, catch every beaver in N. America. Yes, sir, our people have a better occupation; a safe, profitable, honorable employment. Whilst they should be engaged in distant regions in hunting the beaver, they dread lest those whose natural prey they are should begin to hunt them; should pillage their property, and assassinate their constitution.—Instead of these wild schemes pay off your debt, instead of prating about its confiscation. Do not, I beseech you, expose at once your knavery and your folly. You have more lands than you know what to do with; you have lately paid 15 millions for yet more. Go and work them; and cease to alarm the people with the cry of wolf, until they become deaf to your voice, or at least laugh at you.

Mr. Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I deem the best interests of this nation than for my own reputation, I should not, on this day, have offered to address you; but would have waited to come out, bedecked with flowers and bouquets of rhetoric, in a set speech. But, sir, I dreaded lest a tone might be given to the committee; they will pardon me, but I did fear from all that I could see, or hear, that they might be prejudiced by its advocates, under pretence of protecting our commerce, in favor of this ridiculous & preposterous project. I rose sir for one to plead guilty. To declare in the face of day that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for an idiot if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your cost begin the war when you will.

Gentlemen talk of 1793. They might as well go back to the Trojan war. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for France, for Republican France! I am not prepared to say, with my friend, from Pennsylvania, that we were all ready to draw our swords in her cause, but I affirm that we were prepared to have gone great lengths. I am not ashamed to pay this compliment to the hearts of the American people, even if at the expence of their understandings. It was a noble and generous sentiment which nations like individuals are never the worse for having felt. They were, I repeat it, ready to make great sacrifices for France. And why ready? Because she was fighting the battles of the human race against the combined enemies of their liberty; because she was performing the part which Great Britain now, in fact, sustains; forming the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy, and where are you? Under the naval despotism of France, unchecked and unqualified by any antagonizing military power, at best but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean, and the tyrant of the land is one and the same, lord of all, and who shall say him nay, or wherefore doest thou this thing? Give to the tyger the properties of the shark, and there is no longer safety for the beasts of the forest or the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britannic spirit of the gentleman from Pennsylvania when his vote would have put an end to the British treaty, that pestilential source of evil to this country? and at a time, too, when it was not less the interest than the sentiment of this people to pull down Great Britain and exalt France. Then,

when the gentleman might have acted with effect, he could not screw his courage to the sticking place. Then England was combined in what has proved a feeble, inefficient coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom. Now the liberties of the human race are threatened by a single power, more formidable than the coalesced world, to whose utmost ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass, I am making on the patience of the committee; but as I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my crude and desultory observations. I am not ashamed to confess they are so.

At the commencement of this session we received a printed message from the president of the United States breathing a great deal of national honor and indignation at the outrages we had endured, particularly from Spain. She was specially named and pointed at. She had pirated upon your commerce, imprisoned your citizens, violated your actual territory; invaded the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state legislatures (among others the very state on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania relies for support) sent forward resolutions pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures you might take in vindication of your injured rights. Well, sir, what have you done? You have had resolutions laid upon your table—gone to some expence for printing and stationary—mere pen, ink and paper, that's all. Like true political quacks, you deal only in handbills and nostrums. Sir, I blush to see this record of our proceedings, they resemble nothing but the advertisements of patent medicines. Here you have "the Worm Destroying Lozenges," there, "Church's Cough Drops," and to crown the whole, "Sloan's vegetable specific," an infallible remedy for all nervous disorders and vertiges of brain-sick politicians: each man earnestly adjuring you to give his medicine only a fair trial. If, indeed, these wonder-working nostrums could perform but one half of what they promise, there is little danger of our dying a political death, at this time at least. But, sir, in politics as in physics, the Doctor's oftentimes the most dangerous disease—and this I take to be our case at present.

But, sir, why do I talk of Spain? There are no longer Pyrenees. There exists no such nation; no such being as a Spanish King or Minister. It is a mere juggler played off for the benefit of those who put the mechanism into motion. You know, sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power, to whom at this moment you are crouching. Are your differences indeed with Spain? And where are you going to send your political panacea, resolutions and handbills excepted, your sole arcanum of government; your king cure-all? To Madrid? No: You are not such quacks as not to know where the shoe pinches—to Paris. You know at least where the disease lies, and there you apply your remedy. When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you hang your head and blush to tell. You are afraid to tell. Your mouth is hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound which must not take air. Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less defend it in the presence of the nation. Give them all they ask, that Spain exists, and what then?—After shrinking from the Spanish jackall do you presume to Bully the British lion? But here the secret comes out. Britain is your rival in trade, and governed as you are by computing-house politicians, you would sacrifice the paramount interests of the country, to wound that rival. For Spain and France you are carriers; and from good customers every indignity is to be endured. And what is the nature of this trade? Is it that carrying trade which sends abroad the flour, tobacco, cotton, beef, pork, fish and lumber of this country, and brings back in return foreign articles necessary for our existence, or comfort? No, sir, 'tis a trade carried on, the Lord knows where, or by whom; now doubling cape Horn, now the cape of Good Hope. I do not say that there is no profit in it; for it would not then be pursued; but 'tis a trade that tends to assimilate our manners and government to those of the most corrupt countries of Europe. Yes, sir, and when a question of great national magnitude presents itself to you, causes those who now prate about national honor and spirit to pocket any insult, to consider it as a mere matter of debit and credit, a

business of profit and loss—and nothing else.

The first thing that struck my mind when this resolution was laid on the table was *unde derivatur?* a question always put to us at school; whence comes it? Is this only the putative father of the bantling he is taxed to maintain, or indeed the actual parent, the real progenitor of the child? or is it the production of the cabinet; but I knew you had no cabinet; no system. I had seen dispatches relating to vital measures laid before you the day after your final decision on those measures; four weeks after they were received; not only their contents, but their very existence, all that time unsuspected and unknown to men whom the people fondly believe assist with their wisdom and experience at every important deliberation. Do you believe that this system, or rather this *no system* will do. I am free to answer it will not. It cannot last. I am not so afraid of the fair, open, constitutional, responsible influence of government; but I shrink intuitively from this left handed, invisible, irresponsible influence, which defies the touch, but pervades and decides every thing. Let the executive come forward to the legislature; let us see whilst we feel it. If we cannot rely on its wisdom, is it any disparagement to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that I cannot rely upon him? No, sir, he has mistaken his talent. He is not the Palinurus on whose skill the nation at this trying moment can repose their confidence. I will have nothing to do with his paper; much less will I endorse it and make myself responsible for its goodness. I will not put my name to it. I assert that there is no cabinet, no system, no plan. That which I believe in one place, I shall never hesitate to say in another. This is no time, no place for mincing our steps. The people have a right to know, they shall know the state of their affairs, at least as far as I am at liberty to communicate them. I speak from personal knowledge. Ten days ago there had been no consultation; there existed no opinion in your executive department; at least none that was avowed; on the contrary there was an express disavowal of any opinion whatsoever, on the great subject before you; and I have good reason for saying that none has been formed since.

Some time ago a book was laid on our tables, which like some other bantlings did not bear the name of its father. Here I was taught to expect a solution of all doubts, an end to all our difficulties. If sir, I were the foe, as I trust I am the friend to this nation, I would exclaim—"Oh! that mine enemy would write a book." At the very outset in the very first page, I believe there is a complete abandonment of the principle in dispute. Has any gentleman got the work? (It was handed by one of the members.)—The first position taken is the broad principle of the unlimited freedom of trade between nations at peace, which the writer endeavours to extend to the trade between a neutral and a belligerent power;—accompanied however by this acknowledgement. "But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral with a belligerent nation, might in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of NECESSITY, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule." Whence comes the doctrine of contraband, blockade, and enemy's property? Now sir, for what does that celebrated pamphlet, "War in Disguise," which is said to have been written under the eye of the British prime minister, contend but this "principle of necessity." And this is abandoned by this pamphleteer at the very threshold of the discussion.—But as if this were not enough he goes on to assign as a reason for not referring to the authority of the ancients, that "The great change which has taken place in the state of manners, in the maxims of war, and in the course of commerce, make it pretty certain"—(What degree of certainty is this?) "That either nothing will be found relating to the question, or nothing sufficiently applicable to deservatention in deciding it." Here sir, is an apology of the writer for not disclosing the whole extent of his learning, which might have overwhelmed the reader, is the admission that a change of circumstances, "in the course of commerce, has made, and therefore will now justify, a total change of the law of nations. What more could the most inveterate advocate for English usurpation demand? What else can they require to establish all, and even more than they contend for. Sir, there is a class of men, we know them very well, who, if you only permit them to lay the foundation, will build you up, step by step, and brick by brick, very neat and shewy, if not tenable arguments. To de-

fect them it is only necessary to watch their premises, where you will often find the point at issue totally surrendered as in this case it is. Again, is the *mare liberum* any where asserted in this book? That free ships make free goods? No sir, the right of search is acknowledged, that enemy's property is a lawful prize is sealed & delivered. After abandoning these principles what becomes of the doctrine that a mere shifting of the goods from one ship to another, the touching at another port changes the property. Sir give up this principle and there is an end of the question. You lie at the mercy of the conscience of a court of admiralty. Is Spanish sugar or French coffee made American property, by the mere change of the cargo, or even by the landing and payment of the duties?—Does this operation effect a change of property? And when those duties are drawn back, and the sugars and coffee re-exported, are they not, as enemy's property, liable to seizure upon the principles of the "Examination of the British Doctrine, &c." And is there not the best reason to believe, that this operation is performed in many, if not in most cases, to give a neutral aspect and color to the merchandize?

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time-servers and sycophants. But if your clerk dared to print them, I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one, a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at any time. Let them take off the injunction of secrecy. They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods, and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please; but I will never, from any motive short of self defence, enter upon war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte; nor put into his hands what will enable him to wield the world: and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great Britain can never again see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone for ever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power; and, even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1798—9? I ask any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad, would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under the cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away; the good sense of the people triumphed, and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her. 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectability, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens. With less profession indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race against universal dominion. No thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte. I practise the doctrines now, that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please; I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson. Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even were it five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights? Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch without rudder or compass into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do you want to attack? Eng-

land. They hope it and talk about Bunker's Hill to be the object of attack is prevented: he combi and Spain from levy you in your own s which, in the famou between you and dan of the enemy were pioned in Brest, yo to be sure? But, sir, off, France would a different tale: You medals. This is t that you are to cou war with Great Brita perders prus demen enough to take up been struck from th the three great mar rope? Shall the plan crop and jeopardiz support of commer the vain hope of a ble greediness of the constitution up for the general we benefit of any partic you meditate war Baton-Rouge, or M your own laws decla limits? Is it even t exchanges your surp foreign articles as air, tis for a circ nois fatuus. And nation from whom y fear? I speak as air, with a nation nothing, or next to oggrandizement of ability and interest; When you rely on the ate: Is it to be inf would yield to G would act towards h posed to do toward treat with her; and on the same principl treat with her? At t agociation pending With her you have and failed, totally a with Spain; or rather fore under such circ spirit to the one, a what)—to the oth But a great deal is fa om. What is nationa guided by national in acknowledge and pra where you can, or wh Indian tribes for instar more forcible illu Will the learned aid a ship to your flee revenue? Will it pay der? And will you tions of your neutral t and meanly submit to t say? Will you colla and let him escape th of your fire side, has in dren under your own r of truck and traffic; t avance. Great Brita high seas. What is h for the dismantling or Pondicherry, but ther, for life. Her en territories of other na colossal power that thr of her rival. But the to the arms of her ad with the ensigns of neu neutral flag over the h you effe that adverfa pence of her existence t as enemy that respect Europe, and not even the insults of Spain t been at the instigation no longer any Spain. French government do aieur, you choole to None to blind as thofe but your own eyes, a people, you go into a gain and lay—"a gre ne grande affaire d' You may be pulled by ver feel it; but let you and you are all nerve Sir, if they called upo plications, to carry it o is; but my rights and the grant, and I will n I have life. The gen (Mr. Crowninshield) i I can never consent to ways and means of fr your committee of f swindling shall never shes to meet the cur No, Sir; I

is only necessary to watch
s, where you will often find
sue totally surrendered as in
Again, is the *mare liberum*
asserted in this book? That
ke free goods? No sir, the
h is acknowledged, that ene-
y is a lawful prize is sealed &
After abandoning these prin-
comes of the doctrine that a
of the goods from one ship
ne touching at another port
property. Sir give up this
there is an end of the ques-
e at the mercy of the con-
court of admiralty. Is Spain
French coffee made American
he mere change of the cargo,
the landing and payment of the
Does this operation effect a
perty? And when those du-
back, and the sugars and
rted, are they not, as ene-
able to seizure upon the
the "Examination of the
rine, &c." And is there not
n to believe, that this oper-
ed in many, if not in most
a neutral aspect and color to
ize?

red, sir, to be represented as
nder important rights of this
foreign government. I have
at this sentiment is already
the dark, by time-servers and
But if your clerk dared to
I would appeal to your jour-
call for the reading of them,
w they are not for profane eyes
I confess that I am more
render to a naval power a
of ocean, than to a territorial
inch of land within our limits
ready to meet the friends of
on this ground at any time.
e off the injunction of secre-
re not. They are ashamed
it. They may give winks
d pretend to be wise, but they
e out and tell the nation what
one. Gentlemen may take
lease; but I will never, from
ort of self defence, enter up-
will never be instrumental to
schemes of Bonaparte; nor
ands what will enable him to
rld: and on the very prin-
shed success to the French.
And wherefore? Because
anged. Great Britain can ne-
the year 1760. Her contin-
ce is gone for ever. Let who
most on the continent of Eu-
st find more than a counter-
strength. Her race is ru-
be formidable as a maritime
even as such, perhaps not
ou going to justify the acts of
istration, for which they have
d of the government at our in-
you going back to the ground
I ask any man who now ad-
ture with England, to assign
for his opinion, that would
ified a French war in 1796.
d insult abroad, would have
s had them to abundance then.
the republicans say, at that
under the cover of a war with
executive would be armed
age and power which might
aster our liberties. They de-
ign war and navies, and stand-
loans, and taxes. The de-
away; the good sense of the
shed, and our differences were
ed without a war. And what
e situation of England that in-
with her. "Tis true she does
largely in perfectibility, but
you with a much more useful
with coarse woollens. With
indeed, she occupies the
ce in 1793. She is the sole
e human race against univer-
No thanks to her for it. In
r own existence, she ensures
not who stands in this situ-
er England or Bonaparte. I
doctrines now, that I profess.
Gentlemen may hunt up all
under the administration of
and I will continue to do so
Thomas Jefferson. Are you
with being free and happy at
ll you surrender these bless-
r merchants may tread on
Persian carpets, and burn the
e east in their vaulted rooms,
y, 'tis but an annual million
en were it five times that
is it compared with your
s? Sir, let me tell them that
ions will be but a drop in the
e they launch without rudder
to this ocean of foreign war-
do you want to attack? No!

They hope it is a popular thing,
and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gal-
lant feats of our revolution. But is Bunk-
er's Hill to be the theatre of war? No,
sir, you have selected the ocean; and the
subject of attack is that very navy which
prevented the combined fleets of France
and Spain from levying contribution upon
you in your own seas: that very navy
which, in the famous war of 1798, stood
between you and danger. Whilst the fleets
of the enemy were pent up in Toulon, or
anchored in Brest, you performed wonders,
to be sure. But, sir, if England had drawn
off France would have told you quite a
different tale: You would have struck no
medals. This is not the sort of conflict
that you are to count upon if you go to
war with Great Britain. *Quem Deus vult
perdere prius dementet.* And are you mad
enough to take up the cudgels that have
been struck from the nerveless hands of
the three great maritime powers of Eu-
rope? Shall the planter mortgage his little
crop and jeopardize the constitution in
support of commercial monopoly? In the
vain hope of satisfying the insatiable
greediness of trade? Administer the
constitution upon its own principles
for the general welfare, and not for the
benefit of any particular class of men. Do
you meditate war for the possession of
Baton-Rouge, or Mobile, places which
your own laws declare to be within your
limits? Is it even for the fair trade that
exchanges your surplus products for such
European articles as you require? No,
sir, for a circuitous traffic; an ig-
norant. And against whom? A
nation from whom you have any thing to
fear? I speak as to our liberties. No,
sir, with a nation from whom you have
nothing, or next to nothing to fear; to the
aggrandizement of one against which you
have every thing to dread. I look to their
ability and interest; not their disposition.
When you rely on that, the case is desper-
ate. Is it to be inferred from this that I
would yield to Great Britain? No, I
would act towards her now, as I was dis-
posed to do towards France in 1798—9:
treat with her; and for the same reason:
she the same principles. Do I say I would
treat with her? At this moment you have a
association pending with her government.
With her you have not tried negotiation
and failed, totally failed, as you have done
with Spain; or rather France. And where-
fore under such circumstances this hostile
spirit to the one, and this—I won't say
what—to the other.

But a great deal is said about the laws of na-
tion. What is national law, but *national power*
guided by *national interest*? You yourselves
acknowledge and practise upon this principle
where you can, or where you dare; with the
Indian tribes for instance. I might give another
and more forcible illustration.

Will the learned lumber of your libraries
add a ship to your fleet, or a shilling to your
treasure? Will it pay or maintain a single sol-
dier? And will you preach and prate of viola-
tions of your neutral rights when you tamely
and meanly submit to the violation of your terri-
tory? Will you collar the stealer of your sheep
and let him escape that has invaded the repose
of your fire side, has insulted your wife and chil-
dren under your own roof? This is the heribom
of truck and traffic; the public spirit of fordid
service. Great Britain violates your flag on the
high seas. What is her situation? Contending
not for the dismantling of Dunkirk, or Quebec,
or Pondicherry, but for London and Westmin-
ster, for life. Her enemy violating at will, the
territories of other nations: acquiring thereby a
colossal power that threatens the very existence
of her rival. But she has one vulnerable point
to the arms of her adversary, which she covers
with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the
neutral flag over the heel of Achilles. And can
you ask that adversary to respect it at the ex-
pense of her existence? and in favor of whom?
an enemy that respects no neutral territory of
Europe, and not even your own. I repeat that
the insults of Spain towards this nation have
been at the instigation of France; that there is
no longer any Spain. Well, Sir, because the
French government do not put this into the Mo-
niteur, you choose to shut your eyes to it.—
None so blind as those who will not see. You
shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other
people, you go into conclave, and flink out a
gain and say—"a great affair of state!" *C'est
une grande affaire d'Etat!* It seems that your
neutrality is entirely confined to the extremities.
You may be pulled by the nose and ears and
never feel it; but let your strong box be attacked,
and you are all nerve. "Let us go to war!"
sir, if they called upon me only for my little
petardism, to carry it on, perhaps I might give
it: but my rights and liberties are involved in
the grant, and I will never surrender them whilst
I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts
(Mr. Crowninshield) is for spanging the debt.
I can never consent to it: I will never bring the
ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into
your committee of supply. Confiscation and
seizure shall never be found among my effi-
cates to meet the current expenditure of peace
or war. No, Sir; I have said with the doors

closed, and I say so when they are open: "pay
the public debt." Get rid of that dead weight
upon your government, that cramp upon all your
measures, and then you may put the world at
defiance. So long as it hangs upon you, you
must have revenue, and to have revenue you
must have commerce—commerce, peace. And
shall these nefarious schemes be advised for light-
ening the public burthens: will you resort to
these low and pitiful shifts. Dare even to men-
tion these dishonest artifices to eke out your ex-
penses, when the public treasure is lavished on
Turks and infidels, on flogging boys and dancing
girls, to furnish the means of bestiality to an
African barbarian?

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA March 13
Arrived, schooner Sukey and Peggy,
Lowth, from Curacao, sailed the 1st Fe-
bruary, and has been 20 days on sound-
ings, with continual head winds, 10 of
which, had a pilot on board; saw several
vessels on the coast apparently bound in.
February 10, off the city of St. Domingo,
captain Lowth saw several large vessels un-
der his lee, he hoisted a signal of distress
and bore down, found them the British
squadron, under the command of Admiral
Cochran; was boarded and supplied with
bread and beef from the Agamemnon, cap-
tain Berry, who had lost 4 men killed, and
10 wounded, in the action of the 6th. The
officer informed, that they had captured
three 74's, and that two ships, one of 140
and one of 74 guns, had run ashore to a-
void capture, and had been burnt on the
evening of the 9th by the British; that the
French frigates had escaped, and that the
squadron intended to go to Antigua to re-
fit. After examining the papers of the Su-
key and Peggy, and endorsing her regis-
ter not to enter the city of St. Domingo,
capt. Lowth was politely dismissed.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 27.
The Indian alarm, like the mountain
labour, it at length over; but has, indeed,
brought forth nothing. The fears of two or
three timid persons is all that were pro-
duced, which have fled and are as much un-
heeded as the cause was idle which gave
the alarm. The following will shew that
had they even the power, the will was not
present. Our friends at a distance may
rest assured, that danger was not in the
least dreaded by an intelligent citizen of
the state, nor has emigration been retard-
ed.

"The governor has received a commu-
nication from Mad river, informing him
that two Indian Chiefs and an interpreter,
upon the receipt of his message, came into
the settlement and assured the people that
they had no intention of making war upon
them. The Indians are considerably al-
larmed, and the chiefs have sent word they
will shortly be at Chillicothe to give the
governor every satisfaction that may be re-
quired relative to their conduct. The peo-
ple are satisfied, and those who had left
their homes are returning back again.

NATCHEZ, Feb. 18, 1806.
From Natchitoches.

"For some time past the Spaniards have
been taking new positions and drawing in
near us. About a month ago they estab-
lished a post about 14 miles from this town
on the Nagadoches road, at Quindleties
old place, as it is called, and their patrols
came within a league or two of Natchitoches,
and it was a general circulating re-
port that they intended to take possession
of all the country west of Red River.
The commanding officer at this place re-
ceived orders from the president of the
U. States a few days ago, to remove them
by any means that might be found necessa-
ry, to the west side of the Sabine river;
the substance of this order was immedi-
ately officially communicated to the com-
mandant of Nagadoches, who returned for an
answer that a compliance with that order on
his part, would not be conformable to his
instructions, and signified his intention to
maintain the positions he had taken, &c
upon which, early in the morning of the
5th inst. captain Turner, lieutenant Platt,
ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the gar-
rison of fort Claiborne, were detached for
the purpose of removing all Spanish sol-
diers, &c. they meet with, to the other
side of Sabine, and in case of resistance
to repel force with force. They arrived
early in the day at Quindleties, where they
found an officer and 29 men, to whom
marching orders were immediately given.
A variety of unsuccessful pretences were
made use of by the Spaniards to procure
delay (as was supposed) till they were re-
inforced; they however without offering
any resistance, moved off. Capt. Turner
remained till next morning on the ground,
and after burning the house, marched on
after them, when, to his surprise, found

them again encamped about three miles
only from Quindleties, where they were
moved from, the officer still offering
frivolous excuses for his slow retreat:
they were again started, and captain
Turner pursued them close in their rear
towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence
has been received from them at the date of
this.

"Apprehensions are entertained that
the Spaniards may be reinforced and make
a stand before they cross Sabine; if they
should, a conflict must ensue; or if they
should appear in arms again on this side
the Sabine no ceremony will be used with
them; they will escape fighting only by
their speed."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Capt. Swaine, who arrived at N. York,
on Monday last from Nantucket, informs
that on Wednesday last a gentleman pas-
senger was landed at that place from the
brig Nancy, in 49 days from Lisbon, which
place she left the 22d of January, and re-
ported that a TREATY OF PEACE was
signed on the 8th of December, between
the Emperor of France, and the Emper-
ors of Russia and Austria. The above
brig proceeded to Salem, where she was
bound.

Total sums disbursed by the United States
for fortifying ports and harbors with a
the same, since the 20th of March 1791,
to Dec. 31st, 1805.

Ports and Harbors.	Dols. Cts.
Portsmouth, N. H.	18,594 48
Gloucester, (Cape-Ann) Mass.	4,538 66
Marblehead, Mass.	17,298 69
Salem, do.	5,223 08
Portland do.	12,834 66
Boston, do.	186,195 11
Newport, (R.I.)	117,935 04
New-London, (Conn.)	19,318 93
New York,	*117,434 14
Fort Mifflin, Penn.	171,984 37
Baltimore, Md.	110,358 48
Annapolis, do.	3,266 25
Norfolk, Vir.	36,863 28
Alexandria, do.	4,986 36
Cape Fear & Ocracoke Inlet N.C.	33,554 74
Beacon Island,	1,816 49
Charleston, S. C.	56,651 09
George-Town, do.	822 54
Savannah, Georgia,	8,112 26
Point Petre, (St. Marys) do.	15,880 91
Total,	943,619 55
* Exclusive of the sum of 222,810 04 dollars expended by the state, for which she has received a credit at the treasury, on account of the balance due by her to the U. States.	

War Department, Feb. 13th 1806.
H. DEARBORN.

On Thursday the 20th instant, departed
this life Col. CHARLES BROADWATER, of
Fairfax County, Virginia, in the 87th year
of his age. This gentleman during his
long life ever supported the character of a
respectable citizen and filled with vigilance
and fidelity, the different public offices of
colonel, high sheriff, representative of his
county and judge of the court. All those
trusts he resigned through indisposition of
body; and as above stated, gave up his
breath, in the presence of a number of his
neighbors, with great apparent peace and
tranquility.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Saturday night
last, Mr. Charles M. Laughlin, of George-
town—much and justly regretted.

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner
Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants
wharf.

William Hodgson.

NOTICE.
The subscriber intending to remove
to the house next door to Mori's tavern, will
rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at present
occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.

TO RENT,
A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-
HOUSE, situated on Union Street, oppo-
site Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr.
Philip Care. Possession will be given immedi-
ately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy
CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India
NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership hitherto sub-
sisting under the firm of *Macloed & Lumsdon*,
Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th
instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are
indebted to, or that have claims on the same,
are requested to come forward and settle as spec-
dily as possible, as it is not able to close the con-
cern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macloed,
John Lumsdon.

March 21.

DANIEL MACLEOD,
PAINTER,
Continues in the same house where
Macloed and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next
door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamieson, King
Street; where he carries on the Sign, Transpa-
rent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and
Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures;
Masks - Aprons, Colours for Regiments, Marble-
ing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints
of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window
and Picture Glass of various sizes; which he
will sell at reasonable cash.

March 21.

REMOVAL.
JOHN LUMSDON,
HAS removed to the lower end of King Street,
nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store,
where he intends carrying on the House Painting
and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for
sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, to-
gether with Window and Picture Glass, of vari-
ous sizes.

March 21.

PUBLIC SALE.
Pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscri-
bers by a certain John Withers, to secure the
payment of a debt due by said Withers unto
Jonathan and M. Schellfield, will be Sold, by
Public Auction, for cash, at the Coffee House,
in Alexandria, on the 24th of this instant, at
3 o'clock in the afternoon,
The two following Tracts of Land,

One, containing 103, and the other
16 acres, adjoining each other, and are from 3
to 4 miles from the town of Alexandria, in the
county of Fairfax, and State of Virginia. The
aforesaid land lies on the old Leesburg road, ad-
joining the lands of Captain Slacum, Benjamin
Dalany, and Carlisle Whiting. This land is
mostly covered with wood of a small growth and
affords a handsome prospect.

Andrew Schellfield,
Thomas Cook.

March 18.

Plaster Paris—afloat.
50 tons Plaster Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrafon's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ———
from Portland, for sale by
Lawrafon & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20.

Five Dollars Reward.

AT late hour last night, was STOLEN
from the office of *Walter Jones*, Esquire,
in Pitt Street, a GOLD WATCH, made in the
old English style. She has no outer case. The
name of the maker is not remembered. She is
capped and jewelled; her face plain, and is par-
ticularly remarkable for a small piece of circular
gold on the back. Whoever will deliver the
said Watch to the Printer of this paper, shall re-
ceive FIVE DOLLARS; and upon the con-
viction of the thief, an additional sum of FIVE
DOLLARS.

March 20.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax
Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker. As some person has reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received
the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of A-
lexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of Febru-
ary 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.
October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success. I never colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with forensils and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakness,	Obstinate emisions,
Seminal weakness,	Obstinate gleet,
Fluoribus (or whites),	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or looseness of the bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to common complaints of operating with violence on the system every age and concordance and this being suited contrary, a particular situation, and also its concussive nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a weak old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which refused the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,

scuffs, tetter, rings worms, yaws, burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, dislocations of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4

22W

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King Street.

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Two of the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
Stranger in France.
Wakened's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland.
Pennsylvania Farmer.
Gifford's residence in France.
Major's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calfs)
Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (calfs)
Auchard's Travels, four vols. (calfs and gills)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols. and Atlas.
Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Ferguson's Rome.
Rollin's Ancient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hoole's translation of Orlando Furrow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calfs gills).
Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
Hesling's New Virginia Justice.
Letters of Currius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
Letters of the British Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.
An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books; Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationery, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Leavelle; where he intends carrying on the Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs.—10 cent loaf, 1 1/2 lbs.—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs.—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb.—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwicks, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17.

22W 61

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water Street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpichord,	2 00
If quilling do.	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—	

extra charge.

If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

d3t 12W 11

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be set up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hatches, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern and the latest from which this was taken, was published in London May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

This day is Published,

By COTTOM & STEWART,

(Price twelve and a half Cents)

A N O R A T I O N,

Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 21st

February, 1806.

By Charles F. Mercer:

A member of the Washington Society.

March 6

Printing, in its various branches handomely executed at this office.

Cath, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday WILL BE

At the Vendu

Corner of Prince and

A Variety of D

GROCER

(Particulars of which will

bits of the

All kind of goods which

the prices of which are ef

time be viewed and purcha

itation and prices.

Philip G. Ma

THE SUBS

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only to go on board.

WHO HAS F

At his Warehouse, C

New-York prime

Also, Southern Pork, of

few pipes of old Cognac B

February 12.

Postpo

The sale of the Lo

verified by the subscriber

at the Coffee House, in

DAY next, at one o'clock

John D

March 18.

I want to hir

derlands something

and Gardening.

March 17.

NOT

The commissioner

thanked by a commission o

and issued and now in pro

Moore of Alexandria, in

26th day of this month

afternoon at John Gadsb

town of Alexandria in ord

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to choose a new assignee.

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Wm

March 5

PUBLIC

By virtue of a de

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LOTS OF GROUND, ly

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Alexandria—And inned

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publicly, for ready money

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about eighteen thousand

name of the Mine Trac

James

March 12.

TO R

A TWO STORY

are on St. Asa

and Prince streets, four

office, now occupied by

Possession will be given

Application to be made

February 26.

L O

On Wednesday evening